## WASHINGTON CITY.

special William to Probert? cew

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

THE MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The telegraph announces the gratifying result of the elections in St. Louis promising the success of our friend Hon. J. R. Barret over F. P. Blair, jr., by more than five hundred majority. This result, we confess, is exceedingly good news; for Mr. Barret is an able and worthy democrat, and Mr. Blair is a captious, managing demagogue, with just such merits as appertain to a man who adopts the maxim that the end justifies the means. The election in St. Louis, in accordance with the confident prediction of the republicans, was set down as a return of Mr. Blair; and we confess they had left us little hope of a contrary result. Nothing could be more timely and effective, therefore, than Mr. Barret's success. He made a sharp canvass, and, that he is elected, a glorious one, it turns out.

We have also scattering returns of the Kentucky elections, giving us important gains on the presidential canvass of 1856, when Mr. Buchanan carried the State by a handsome majority. We have little doubt of such a result in Kentucky as will be most gratifying to the democracy of the whole Union.

It is a little remarkable that the canvass of the year should open by the ejection from Congress of one of the most objectionable republicans in the whole country. Mr. Blair is one of those recent converts to abolitionism who thought it necessary to establish his apostacy by the most reckless and disingenuous conduct. He undoubtedly inherited more or less of the free way of giving testimony which has distinguished his paternal renegade. It is well, at all events, that the people of St. Louis have determined hereafter to keep him at home.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE PARTY AND THE IN-

When false prophets abound it becomes the faithful to be vigilant and active. At such times it is well to look after the creed, the rituals, and the conduct of the impostors. It requires only an honest man and an honest purpose to comprehend the full scope and designs of American democracy. Truth is always simple in its nature and easily understood. It is never violent in vindicating itself, and it is never resorted to or appropriated by the selfish and the ambitious. We hold it to be a great fact that, in reference to public questions of an engrossing character, the democratic party has always been right. What made Gen. Jackson an acknowledged leader above any other man of the last thirty years, or since the close of Mr. Monroe's administration, was his instinctive and unerring perceptions of duty and his firmness in obeying its dictates. Gen. Jackson travelled on straight lines, from headland to headland. He possessed a deep, all-pervading sympathy for the people and an abiding faith in the wisdom and virtue of the popular mind. His democracy was made up of an active association with the masses. As prominent and powerful as he was, separation from his party associates was impossible. It is only unchaste ambition and selfishness-those who have special objects to pursue-who can leave or attempt to drive or lead the democratic party from its measures or its organization. We repeat, that, in respect to prominent and absorbing questions, the majority of the democratic party have never been in the wrong. We would not say that that majority is immaculate—that its judgments are infallible; but we invite the honest critic to point out its errors in the advocacy of any measure within the last thirty years, and indeed since the organization of the government. The spirit, temper, and intellect of the party are in happy accord with the spirit, temper, and tions were framed by the democracy; the government is their work; they made it, and they alone can naintain it. Their political opponents since the days of Washington have never been able to impress upon our institutions a single principle which they have advocated against us, nor to legalize a single proposition in connection with our great economial interests. Ours is pre-eminently a government of industry and of laws-the latter always of direct nce, because their office is to effect distribution between capital and labor. Hence the question of laws, what is required to meet the just rights of the people, and to protect every class, is always an open issue between the great parties of the This issue has been continually presented and always decided in favor of the democracy.

An important and suggestive fact at the prese moment we would present to the country : The democratic party is an organization as broad as the We have no State or sectional party. We recognise a great national brotherhood, with principles adapted to all our national interests, and with a central authority to proclaim our creed and to decide upon the character and regularity of local organizations. It is this feature of our system of government that secures us from the tempting heresies and anrighteous ambition of local management and men. If we run through our history and mark our intestine quarrels, we shall find that the great central authority of our organization has been often compelled to disfigure the party by lopping off unruly members and casting away the debris of unchastened ambi-

It is such action that has preserved the integrity ocracy by preserving the unity of the whole, rather than consulting the special interests of sections, of policy at the expense of principles. We have left all such miserable devices, looking to temporary success and breeding insurmount able difficulties for future defeat, to the enemies of the democratic party. If in three-quarters of a century the latter have failed to impress upon the legislation of the country a single measure, we submit that the trisl has been quite sufficient to prove them atterly deficient in the wisdom, patriotism, and judgment necessary to the management of the affairs of this Union, and to justify them in resorting to tricks and devices in order to gain power. It is well, then, for such a people to proclaim a purpose to bring their men together without reference to late employers—a condition we fear that will operate

principles, and without any declaration in regard to very much against Mr. Haskin in his present effort other way of saying that our institutions are a failure and our constitution a fraud and a deception. If household—and we are clear that the Tribune is the latter imbodies great principles, it follows that quite right in its conjectures of what Mr. Haskin it can only be properly enforced by men of princi-will be if he gets returned again to the House. It ples. If it is an honest compact, men of honesty are required to execute it. If laws are effective for Haskin's importance (we take his own estimates) good or evil, it is certainly important that the power to make them should be conferred only upon those whose integrity is undoubted and their principles

The people of the United States have before them in the fugitive and sectional character of the opposition a pointed and perpetual warning. A party that is so broken and disjointed, so "cheated in fea ture by dissembling nature," so "deformed and ur finished," cannot administer the affairs of this goverament without imparting to it much of its own factional and dishonest character. We believe implicitly "in the fitness of things;" and we are convinced that the ascendency of the republican-abolition Americans over the democracy would shatter the onstitution, and infuse into the government all the fatal, contradictory, and unpatriotic elements of which they are formed. This is no idle, partisan suggestion, but a great philosophic truth, the justice of which is proven in all the relations of human life. Evil communications corrupt good manners. In-deed, it is impossible that our institutions can be wisely and safely administered except by a party as broad as the Union, and as honest and patriotic as its founders.

It is time, then, that the democratic party should ook carefully to all its local organizations-that it should see to it that it does not recognise within its own ranks a single hostile or discordant element. Policy may counsel peace and may call upon us to cover up apostacy, excuse treachery, and pardon rebellion for the sake of triumph at local points. But experience has abundantly taught us hat every concession we have made to selfishness and ambition in this way, has cost us ignominious defeat in the future, besides having compelled us to etrace our steps, and try thus to deface our errors If this lesson has not yet been repeated sufficiently, we have only to try it once more, to find ourselves like the strong man in the morass, every exertion made to extricate us only sinking deeper and deeper into the bog.

## THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

There are certainly a good many silly people left this country, and we are not prepared to say that they are not yet destined to make themselves felt in the councils of the nation. We have, for instance all over the North, a class of men who imagine that the people of the South are arming for some terrible onslaught upon the "free States." Their visions are disturbed by perpetual fear that the two-thirds of our national population are in danger of momentary nvasion from "the rest of mankind." They talk all he time about free speech, free territory, and free States, as if some terrible menace threatened their liberties and their inestimable right of making fools of themselves. We are all in favor of having every nan who wishes to do so, make himself ridiculou in the freest and broadest manner. There is a whole ome lesson in such demonstrations, which the de nocracy cannot afford to have silenced amongst the opposition. It is not always our merits that comnend us to favor ; it is the folly of the republicans, bolitionists and Americans. They do us much good by their speech and example. So in the South there is a decreasing class of ex-

remists whose testimony is needed to show that othing is good which is not bathed in the spirit of uthern independence and isolation. One would lmost imagine, in reading some of the journals of the slave States, that they are the most oppressed and tyranny-ridden people on the face of the globe. They have got it into their heads it is necessary to ments of the free Sta'es. Between the two interests. otected thereby, it certainly is not easy to see. The abolitionists, having run out their entire line on the Kansas affair, are driven to their abstract opposition to slavery; and as such are as harmless as the inwith any fatal weapons.

# JOHN B. HASKIN AT HOME.

A little stone, no larger than a man's hand, has een known to throw a great locomotive from the track, and cause fright and damage to engineer and assengers. This should teach us not to despise nall things. Of themselves they amount to nothing; but they are convenient to handle and use, and are often instrumental in doing much harm.

In this spirit we feel called upon to notice th present position and uses of Hon. John B. Haskin, the representative in Congress from the West Chester district in the State of New York. Mr. Haskin est to those who propose to put in bids for came to Washington last winter with an immense estimate of his managing functions, which we confess, considering his calibre, we thought must be considerable, as he had succeeded thereby in getting into Congress. He was a vaunted hard-shell democrat of "the strictest sect," and although it was felt that he was out of his element about two hundred and fifty miles, and many thought that beyond the operations of the caucus he would amount to very little, still it was expected that he would fairly fatten on the extremest measures that might be proposed by the extremest measures that might be proposed by the extremest men in the House of which he was a member. Nobody seemed to take into account the circumstances in which Mr. Haskin was placed and the peculiarities of his character. As usual with men who go from home the first time, he became considerably "set up." The republicans discovered his weakness and applied to him stimulating flattery, which was more than his poor estimate of others and high estimate of himself could bear. He at once became enamored of anti-slavery and free territory, and legislative integrity and administrative honesty; and was set to work in the outer missionary service of the republicans. He wants to be recame to Washington last winter with an immense service of the republicans. He wants to be reelected to Congress by the votes of the republicans; and the Tribune, which we credit with a disposition to pay its recruits, thinks the republicans should te for him. The Tribune assures us that should Mr. Haskin succeed "he will not be the servant of any party. ' Servants usually have to get certificates from their

Such an avowal, however, is only an- to get employment. At all events, we can say he was a miserable servant while in the democratic is, perhaps, hardly to be expected that a man of Mr. will ever conform to the laws of party, especially as his mission is to be "to ferret out corruption in high places," which we confess he is just the man for, because his chief employment will be found in a backward congenial movement into the last repub-

> THE ORIO STATE CONVENTION AND NOMINA-TIONS.

The highly satisfactory proceedings of the reemocratic State convention of Ohio, the resolutions f which we published a few days ago, must strike the reader in remarkable contrast with the affairs Illinois under the tutelage of Mr. Senator Douglas. The democracy of Ohio, through their representatives, met in the spirit of harmony to nate candidates to be supported by the people of that State at the coming election. They, too, had en divided upon the questions involved in the egislation of last winter; but we perceive no disposition manifested by any prominent member of the party, to bring into the approaching canvass the disagreements referred to. A ruling sense of the neessity of harmony in the ranks and the patriotic surpose to present to the common enemy an undiided front controlled the Ohio convention. Under the circumstances, we cannot too highly commend the conduct of our friends at Columbus. Their nominations are of a most unexceptionable character and the temper in which they were made and presented to the people for support, cannot fail to con mand universal satisfaction.

The democracy of Ohio have before them every inducement to make for the common cause a powerful exertion. There never has been a period in our history which has called for patriotic labors from our friends more imperatively than the present. Our opponents are now in council over propositions to mite the odds and ends of every faction against us. Their union, in our judgment, is to be courted. rather than averted, for such an act cannot fail to withdraw from them a large class of honest but mis guided men who could never endure a connexion with the minute disunion factions which it is proposed to bring together.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER RESPONSIBILITIES. ince the general establishment of common schools and men can read, write, and cipher, we had supposed that newspapers publishing articles or letters without comment, cast them off on the community on their own credit and responsibility alone. We did not dream that such articles, without any endersement, could be received as expressing the views of the editors of the paper. A newspaper ought to be a vehicle for the publication of general news, and, as far as possible, lay before its readers every variety of opinion. If we had the space we should not fail to quote liberally from the opposition press, and offer our columns to those who might be isposed to address the people upon political and cientific subjects. What is said in our editorial columns may be taken as the opinions of the Union what is said elsewhere in the paper, we beg the captious patriot to believe, is presented for general reading and for just what it is worth. We publish ed not long ago the Chicago speech of Mr. Senator Douglas, and, more recently, Mr. Duff Green's letter : the public did not suppose we endorsed either; as we certainly do not.

# COURT OF CLAIMS.

We publish this morning an important circular from Hon. R. H. Gillet. Solicitor of the Court of Claims, relating to the rules and practice now conkeep up a perpetual guard against the encroach- trolling business in that court. It advertises the public of several changes in the mode of conducting neither we presume, in fact, giving much real atten- its business, which will expedite its transaction, tion to the other, we are promised a very pretty and and announces the general order in which cases will amusing paper quarrel. Who is to be benefited or be disposed of when the court shall resume busi-

# OREGON AND WASHINGTON

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has so far received no mates of a well-regulated lunatic asylum. We apprehend, indeed, that neither party is really armed recent difficulties with the Indians in that quarter. The department feels somewhat embarrassed by this state of affairs, but took the precautionary step a month ago of writing to the superintendent to do everything in hi power to heal the growing discord between the Indians and the whites. It is supposed that the superIntendent is with the Indians, and is therefore unable to make any nication before his return to the superin

# THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The attention of capitalists at the money centres is atracted to the loan of ten millions of dollars, scaled proposals for which will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 9th instant. The money-writer of the Journal of Commerce makes the subjoined remarks upon the subject, of special interthis stock :

A Naw Work by Dickens is in preparation. The subject has been a favorite one with him for twenty years, but he has only lately commenced to work out his original idea. The work is to be an onslaught upon "respectability;" in other words, upon the conventionalities of society. But the cant of "respectability" is not near so repulsive as that of the impugners of conventionalism.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,

Kentucky Election

Louisville, Aug. 2.—In the city proper the American judge of the court of appeals has \$18 majority, and the American clerk 300. The American county officers are probably all elected by small majorities. Polls were generally quiet. Capt Rousseau was dangerously wounded by a pistol-shot while in a fight with Dr. Standiford. by a pistol-shot while in a fight with Dr. Standiford. The difficulty arose partly from an old grudge and partly from political feeling.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The St. Louis papers of yester-day announce the defeat of F. P. Blair, jr., and the elec-tion of Barret (dem.) for Congress, by about 600 ma-jority.

Blainsville, (Pa.,) Aug. 3.—The Hon. John Covode has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the nine-teenth district.

Sr. Louis, August 2d.—A despatch from Independence dated the 30th ult., states that the New Mexican mail with dates of the 12th, had arrived. The mail party en-countered violent storms of wind, hall and rain on the route. No rain had fallen in the neighborhood of Sunta

Fe for several months.

Large bodies of Indians were met on the plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and

provisions.

The fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa
Fe. The Declaration of Independence was read in Eng-lish and Spanish, and an address was delivered in both

The Apache Indians, heretorore so hossile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and engaged in planting large crops of grain on Bonett's river. Travelers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians who arrived at Albuquerque in the latter part of June have determined to take the 35th parallel to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull at Santa Fe, but the prospects of a speedy revival of

## The Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

Tonoxro, August 3—10 p. m.—Votes of want of confidence in the Brown-Darion ministry were passed last night in both houses by large majorities, the vote in the upper house being sixteen to eight, and in the lower seventy-one to thirty-one. It is not improbable that there will be a dissolution, although the Governor General is strongly opposed to such a step.

In the contest for West Middlesex, the anti-ministerial candidate was in a majority of 125 on the first day's wall.

andidate was in a majority of 125 on the first day's poll.

An opposition is threatened to Mr. Brown's (the Premier)

The legislative council met this morning and passed a resolution declaring their regret at the vote of the lower house on the seat of government question, and denounting it as an insult to her Majesty.

Accident to Senator Chandler, of Michigan. DETROIT, Aug. 3.—Senator Chandler was seriously, though it is believed not dangerously, injured, last even-ng, by the explosion of gas at his residence in this city.

Gov. Denver's Movements. Leavenworru, July 30.—Gov. Denver arrived in this city yesterday evening, and will remain here for a day or two at the fort. Jim Lane is also in town.

# Michigan Military Convention

DETROIT, (Mich.,) Aug. 3.—A State Military Convention, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of laws giving proper encouragement for the formation of independent military companies, assembled Death of Capt. Holbrook

# Norrolk, Aug. 3.—The barque S. W. Helbrook arrived here to-day, having put in because of the death of Capt. Helbrook. She had been out nine days from St. Mary's, Florida, bound to Havana.

The Blount-Riviere Aff.ir. SAYANNAH, Aug. 3.—The steamship Alabama arrived here to-day with Col. Blount, his wife and daughter. It is rumored that Mrs. Blount refuses to go any further until the Zouave arrives.

New Cotton. SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—The first new bale of cotton from Texas was received to-day.

# Death of a Telegraph Operator.

COLUMBES, (Ga.,) Aug. 4.—Daniel W. Pitt, assistant operator in the Washington and New Orleans Company's office here, died to-day at noon of bilious fever, combined with pneumonia, after an illness of ten days.

Naw York, August 4 .- Cotton is quiet; sales of 800 les. The market is generally unchanged. Flour is m; sales of 13,500 bbls; State, \$4 15 a \$4 25; Ohio, 95 a \$5 25; Southern, \$5 a \$5 25. Wheat is firm; es e5,000 bushels; Southern red, \$1 20 a \$1 30; white, 30 a \$1 45; Western red, \$1 03 a \$1 10; do. white, buoyant; Muscovado, 71 closed firm, at 44 a 45c. is steady, at 3 a 3 15-16c. Rosin is dull, at \$1 55.

Baltimons, Aug. 4.—Flour is dull; Howard street is nominal, at \$4.62 a \$4.75 for old, and \$5 for new; new City Mills \$5. Wheat is dull, with an average decline of 5 cents; red \$1.20 a \$1.25; white \$1.25 a \$1.40. Corn is dull; white and yellow 92 a 94 cents. Whiskey is quiet at 26 a 27 cents. Provisions are firm and unchanged.

# THE COTTON MILLER. OKALONA, Chicknesaw County, Miss., July 15, 1858.

Dear ain: I send you, enclosed in a bottle, a specimen of the cotton miller. I discovered that great numbers of the worms had bored into the cotton stalks for the purpose of wintering there. They cat the pith for an inch or so, and close up their entrance hole with a transparent aubstance resembling isinglass, which affords them light. The cotton stalk is a fine non-conductor, and no cold weather thiat we have can injure the worms enclosed in them. When the ground is bedded up in the winter or early apring, most of the worms that go into the ground are exposed and perish, but those that hibernate in the cotton stalk are protected, and come out in May or June. are exposed and perish, but those that hibermate in the cotton stalk are protected, and come out in May or June. Ten or fitteen years ago it was the universal custom of planters to burn up their stalks, and the boll worm was

DEAR SIR : I send you, enclosed in a bottle, a specimen

scarcely known; since they have adopted the newer plan of breaking down their stalks, the worm has in-creased until it has become the greatest enemy the cotton Would it not be of service to the cotton interest for

you in your report to call the attention of planters to the fact, that the boll worm has become troublesome only since they abandoned the old-fashioned plan of burnonly since they abandoned the old-fashioned plan of burning their cotton stalks?

I will state, in conclusion, that the worm enters the

stalk near the top, and its place of entrance would not be noticed without close inspection. I found as many as

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DUNCAN C. HUBBARD.

THE SEEDS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a Lady of Philadelphia, dated July 25

I have been reading the letter of the Commissioner of Patents and Mr. Landroth's strictures, and I do not side with Mr. L.

I know that I have had seed from Mr. L. which I should not have thought of buying it I had not previously received them from the Patent Office. He may say what he pleases about cabbage, but I know that the seed from the Patent Office has done better than what we bought of him. We bought cauliflower seed of Mr. L. this spring, too, and have not raised one. I have found the seeds from the Patent Office better than most we buy; the same with flowers. I have found them the best of their kind. I have in the garden some very fine coreopsis, from seed received last year from the Patent Office. They are more beautiful than any I have seen, and every one that notices them asks me for some seed. I have already given to many, and expect to have more applications before the reason is over. I suppose Mr. L. would prefer my friends buying of him, but I doubt if he has any so pretty.

## FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Tuesday night.) Aug. 3, 1838.

The Pensia, from Liverpool July 24th, arrived here this morning at half-past ten o'clock, having made the passage in exactly ten days. Her news, the heads of which were received by telegraph from Cape Race, is more interesting than important. Under the influence of the telegraphic despatches from India and China, and the unexpected statement by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer that the incoming revenue had already exceeded the calculation on u which the budget was based by £835,090. the funds advanced f, and closed steadily at the advance. The favorable news from India consists in the recapture of the Mahratta fortress of Gwalior by the British column under the command of Sir Hugh Rose after four hours' hard fighting. As usual, however, the rebels had escaped, and "the cavalry and artillery had gone in pureuit." Although some of the most sanguine of the English journals consider the regained possession of the famous old fortress as a very important achievement, and the conquest of the greatest difficulty in the struggle, there is certainly no positive proof that the valor and endurance displayed by Sir Hugh Rose and his command at Gwallor have achieved more important results than have achieved similar, if not more brilliant, displays of heroism during the former period of the gigantic struggle in which Great Britain has engaged for the last twelve months. At Delhi, at Cawnpore, twice at Lucknow, at Barelly and Culpec, the British soldiers have performed prodigies of counage and military skill, and have proved their vast physical superiority over immensely superior numbers. At each great victory it was announced that "the neck of the revolt was broken," but the next mail always brought the news that the enemy had effected their escape, and had shown themselves in another quarter, in apparently undiminished strength, and as little inclined to submit or capitulate as when they first rose in insurrection being at an end, it is no more so than it was a year ago," and

manual to become a law. If the application of its provisions tends to facilitate the pacification of India, and stay the sangulnary conflict which is now waging with such intensity in that country, the youthful heir of the house of Derby may well be proud of his legislative triumph.

The news from the Ottoman empire is of a very gloomy character. In Candia in Arabia, in various parts of

The news from the Ottoman empire is of a very gloomy character. In Candia, in Arabia, in various parts of Asia Minor, and in the Christian provinces of Turkey in Europe, the Mussulman and Christian populations are at war with each other, and the greatest atrocities have been committed on both sides. The offensive movement seems to have originated among the Mohammedans, who have regarded the tolerant measures adopted by the Sublime Porte, at the instance of the Christian powers, as a direct attack on their religion, and in their fanatical hatred have resolved to exterminate the Christians who live among them. The Sultan, who, by the way, is reported to be dangerously ill, cannot do otherwise than agree to punish the Mohammedans who have committed the outrages; but in doing so he will not improbably provoke their of his co-religionists in Asia and the Lev.,nt, and theire of his co-religionists in Asia and the Levant, and drive them into insurrection against his authority. The "sick man" is still very "sick" in every sense of the word. Bullied by the ambassadors of the European powers, obliged to govern according to orders received word. Bullied by the ambassadors of the European powers, obliged to govern according to orders received from London, Paris, Vienna, or St. Petersburg; with Insurrection in mearly every province of his European dominions, and a spirit of fanaticism against Christians rife throughout his eastern possessions; and his treasury hopelessly bankrupt, how can he be much more "sick" than he is?

than he is?

The market reports by the Persia are not favorable. Cotton had declined \(\frac{1}{2}\) of a penny per pound on the lower qualities, and 1-16d. on middling and fair, at Liverpool. Breadstuffs are reported as very dull and a trifle lower. Beef was dull. Pork steady, but scarce. Lard in active request and dearer. American securities were more active.

n London at improved prices.

The trial of Alligator Branch, for his series of libels siles 65,000 bushels: Southern red, \$1 20 a \$1 30; white, \$1 30 a \$1 45; Western red, \$1 03 a \$1 10; do. white, \$1 12 a \$1 15. Corn is firm; sales of 3,900 bushels; mixed, 68 a 91c; white, 96c; yellow, \$1 a \$1 05. Fork—prime advanced 5 cents—\$14 50 a \$14 70. Lard is steady. Whiskey is quiet, at 25 a 26c. Segar closed them were false and slanderous, and several other whitesses against them were false and slanderous, and several other whitesses

proved the defendant to have written, printed, and uttered the libels. The case for the defence has been opened, and thus far has been only supported by the incoherent evidence of a disappointed office-secker.

Chief Justice Duer, of the superior court, lies hopelessly ill at the residence of his son, on Staten Island. Enfeebled by the confinement caused by a severe fracture of the leg, he was attacked by paralysis, and his physicians consider that he cannot recover.

The money market is very dull and rates of interest

the leg, he was attacked by paralysis, and his physicians consider that he cannot recover.

The money market is very dull and rates of interest are low and irregular.

Foreign Exchange has been a little more active, in consequence of an increased demand from Philadalphia to pay the August interest. Banker's sterling is quoted at 1094 a 110, and commercial at 109 a 1094.

The stock market was active but at a further decline in prices. At the first-board Reading went down to 50. Pacific mail closed very heavily at 82, a decline of 3 per cent. since yesterday, and of 9 per cent. from its highest point. Panama went up to 1154 but fell off again. At the second board the market was irregular but rather firmer at the close. The following were the closing prices:

	prices :			
	on a.	Ask'd.	Office	Ask'd.
	Indiana State 5's 88		Mich. 5. & N. I. R 23%	2334
	Tennessee 6's 9254	92%	Mich. S. guarant'd 45 %	45 %
	Virginia 6's 925	9336	Panama Radrond 114	115
9	Miasouri fi's 85%	85%	Illinois Central B 74	70
	Louisiana State 6's 93	931	Galena & Chicago 86%	87
ä	Canton Company 1936	2014	Cleveland & Tol. R 361,	36%
	Cumberland Coal 18%	18	Chicago & Rock I 76%	77
	N. Y. Central R 84 %	84%	Milwaukie & Miss 15	15%
	Erie Ratiroad 17%	18	In Crosse & Mil. R 4	454
	Hudson River R R 28%	20	Himois Central Bd 87 5	8834
	Harlem Railroad 11%	1136	Pennsylvania Coal	
Ц	Reading Railroad 50 %	60%	Pacific Mail 834	83%
	Michigan Central 61	613		

consequence of the rejection of a large quantity of un-sound flour by the inspectors. Sound flour advanced 10 a 15 cents per bbl. Wheat was quiet at a decline of 1 a 2 cents for inferior, and at unchanged prices for prime. Corn was quiet and a trifle lower. Fork and beef were firm and steady. Cotton was quiet and nominally uned. Sugars were firm.
cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fol

ADSUM.

We regret to learn that Gen. Wm. Lingan Gaither died at Berkeley Springs, where he was temporarily sojourning, on Monday last. Gen. G. resided in Montgomery county, Maryland, and was well known and also deserved years in the house of delegates, and was at the present time a member of the State senate. Though a prominent politician, and firm in the avowal and maintenance of his political views, General Gaither never failed to win respect, confidence, and esteem from all with whom he became associated. His dignified bearing and high-toned sentiments comported well together, and the stamp of an innate nobility of character appeared to rest upon all he said and did. Gen. G. was among those who suffered from the National Hotel epidemic, contracted during a brief stay in Washington, and we believe his health was never fully re-established — Boltimore American.

COURT OF CLAIMS-IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

FROM THE SOLICITOR

Sourceron's Orrice, July 5, 1858. Sra: I desire to call your attention to the rules and practice now controlling business in the Court of Claims.

The rule requiring the petition to be printed no longer exists, and the claimant is relieved from all expense of

The rule requiring the petition to be printed no longer exists, and the claimant is relieved from all expense of printing.

Documents and papers intended to be relied upon as evidence in a cause, in whatever form the same may exist, as well as depositions, must be furnished complete and filed with the Clerk, with references where the originals, are filed. If in any language other than kinglish, a correct translation must also be furnished and filed.

When all the claimant's evidence is in and filed with the Clerk, the petitioner's counsel must make and file with the Clerk a written schedule thereof, together with a notice in writing that the evidence on his part is closed. When the testimony on the part of the United States is closed, the same course will be pursued by the Solicitor. This notice and schedule will prevent any future misapprehension concerning the evidence to be relied upon in argument. When the record is thus completed, it will be ladexed and printed in the same manner as records in the Supreme Court are now printed. When the record shall have been printed, the claimant will be entitled to four copies thereof preparatory to making and filing his bird with the Clerk.

The brief should state and number the several facts which the claimant believes he has proved, with reference to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he thinks the avidence to the nage of the record where he has prov

The brief should state and number the several facts which the claimant believes he has proved, with reference to the page of the record where he thinks the evidence is found to establish them; and, if he chooses, be may extract such portions of the proof which he thinks will establish the several facts. He also should state and number his propositions of law, with a reference to the authorities which sustain them. Where a statute or regulation of a department is involved, the material parts should be set out at length, and the essential parts of elementary works and decisions should be accurately quoted. It is advisable to add briefly the substance of the research for the conclusions which are sought to be establed.

reasons for the conclusions which are sought to be estab-lished. The Solicitor will prepare his brief after seeing that of the claimant, and in doing so he designs to pur

lished. The Solicitor will prepare his brief after seeing that of the claimant, and in doing so he designs to pursue the same course which is recommended to the claimant. When both briefs are completed and filed, they will be printed and form a part of the record, which, with the opinion of the court, is to be sent to Congress.

This course will enable the parties to examine the whole case with ease, and the court readily to understand the points of fact and law in controversy. With a compact record containing the pleadings and facts which are in evidence, and the subjects and points of difference, the court will readily comprehend the case, and their determination, it may be confidently assumed, will be correct. With such advantages for a full and clear understanding of the views of both parties and of the court, Congres will have little difficulty in forming its own conclusions.

Cases not heretofore argued will be subject to the practice above contemplated, and will be entered upon a special trial docket in the order in which they shall be thus prepared for a practical hearing by the actual filing of the briefs. No unargued cases can be heard until the testimony is closed on both sides and a schedule thereof furnished to the Clerk, with a notice that it is closed, and the record printed, and briefs made and filed, as above suggested. They will be entered and heard in the order in which these proceedings shall be actually completed.

Cases not deemed difficult or special the Solicitor, on written application before his brief shall be made, will consent to submit upon the printed records and briefs. Justice to other suitors will induce the Solicitor to adhere strictly to the regular order of business, and cass will not be taken up out of their order on the perfected trial docket.

I understand it is the intention of the court, at the

trial docket.

I understand it is the intention of the court, at t opening of the next session, to decide all cases hereto's argued and submitted. The cases ordered for reargume will then be first taken up in their order, on the dock

upon which they now stand.

It is understood to be the intention of the court her It is understood to be the intention of the court here
after to go into consultation upon cases as fast as arg
ed, to decide them as soon thereafter as the members of
the court can properly investigate and prepare their writ
ten opinions, with bills for carrying their decisions int
effect where favorable to the claimant, according to th
intention of the act of Congress establishing the court.

It is the wish of the Solicitor to have each case so per

pared and presented that its whole merits may be caunderstood and fully considered and passed upon, we the hope that the determination of the court may be as to satisfy both suitors and the public that ample tice has been done in the determination of the court. s been done in the determination of the court Very respectfully. R. H. GILLET, Solicito

# THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

A Kansas correspondent writing from Leavenworth, in der date of the 25th of July, says that the vote upon the English bill is expected to be a large one. Many person who signified their intention of not voting at all will be found at the pells exercising the privilege of the electric found at the pells exercising the privilege of the elective franchise just the same as other people. If there be an falling off in the vote it will be on the side of the problem of the terminate of the ballot-box. No serious trouble anticipated on election day in any part of the Territor north of the Kansas river. In the south the minious of Lane and Montgomery may have the pleasure of kicking up a row, especially in the neighborhood of Fort Scoti It is the general opinion, however, that everything will pass off with remarkable quictness, and that there will be none of those scenes of violence which characterize our former elections.

# THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

In the accounts given of the recent of ing of the cable occurred at the bottom of the sea, we the ships were about eighty miles apart, and it was sin taneously discovered on both that the continuity entirely ceased. The New York Tribme states that best explanation of this phenomenon has been given Mr. Bogardus, of that city.

At a depth of two miles the water filtering the

At a depth of two miles the water filtering through the wire covering of the cable exerts on the gutta perchainth, and greatly reduces its original bulk. The strain of the wire covering are thus left unsustained, and may to overlie each other. In this position the strainds of it wire covering are slackened, and the gutta perchain telegraph wires being too weak to sustain the strait lengthwise, are broken assunder. The strain upon the cable is proportional to the length of the portion has ing belong the point at which the strain takes placed to be consequently this strain degreases in going downwam while on the contrary, the compression of the gutta perchain the cable increases with the depth, and at some height from the bottom of the ocean the gutta perchain the cable increases with the depth, and at some height from the bottom of the ocean the gutta perchain the cable increases with the depth, and at some height from the bottom of the ocean the gutta perchain glow to break the conductor by its weight. The breaking has in some instance, very likely, occurred this point. From a few experiments with a hydrac press and six feet of the cable the company might had been a supplementation of a firstille earned what they have now demonstrated in a more tennity way, that the covering strands of a firstille earned was that the covering strands of a firstille earned was that the covering strands of a firstille earned was that they have now demonstrated in a more tennity way. That the covering strands of a firstille earned was that the covering strands of a firstille earned was that the covering strands of a firstille earned was that they have now demonstrated in a more tennity way. That the covering strands of a firstille earned was that they have now demonstrated in a more tennity way. press and six feet of the cable the company might learned what they have new demonstrated in a mer pensive way, that the covering strands of a flexible intended for great depth must not be wound around cally, but laid parallel to the axis.

We have been shown a handsome testimonial of received has been recently received by the Unissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, Esq., Billy Bowlegs, the famous Seminole Chief. The properties made as a token of Billy's appreciation of kindin extended to him by Mr. Mix in 1852, when he vis Washington in company with other members of his as a delegate to treat with the United States governm Mr. Mix, on that occasion, escorted the distinguished itor to New York, and before going thither, and do his stay in that city, attracted his attention to variously in the city, attracted his attention to variously in the city, attracted his attention to rail objects of curiosity, and paid bim such other civilities were necessary to secure his comfort and enjoyment. These services, it seems, were not forgotten by denizen of the Florida wilds, and he has now forware vidence of his gratitude and remembrance, by

denizen of the Florida wilds, and he has now forwevidence of his gratitude and remembrance, by Rector, the efficient agent who superintended his and his people's removal to the western territory testimonial is a handsomely finished cane, made from wood of a royal palm tree, which was cut from Bown plantation in the Palmetto State. The wood is heavy, and susceptible of a high polish. The canel golden head, on which is neatly inscribed, "From Bowlegs, Seminole chief, to Chas. E. Mix, esq., in missioner of Indian Affairs."—Star.

A terrible affray occurred at a political burbecue in A terrible affray occurred at a political burbecue ison county, Ky., on Wednesday. The barbecue held at Round Hill, ten miles from Richmond. In named Halley, and his two sons, killed three men, them named Jones, the third unknown; and two named Mullins were mortally wounded. One introducers was arrested in Lexington on Thursday about midnight. The cause of the affray has not pired.